

Amendments to the Drawings:

The attached drawing sheet(s) include changes to Figure 6. In Figure 6, the drawing has been amended to show one or more evaporators 210.

## REMARKS

Applicant respectfully requests reconsideration of this application in view of the following remarks. For the Examiner's convenience and reference, Applicant's remarks are presented in substantially the same order in which the corresponding issues were raised in the Office Action.

### Status of the Claims

Claims 1-11, 14-20, and 22-24 are pending. No claims are currently amended. No claims are canceled. No claims are added. No new matter has been added.

### Summary of the Office Action

The drawings stand objected to.

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 20, and 22-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,510,052 to Ishikawa (hereinafter "Ishikawa") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,255,109 to Klein (hereinafter "Klein").

Claims 9, 10, 14-17, and 19 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa in view of Klein, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,657,121 to Garner (hereinafter "Garner").

Claims 3 and 11 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa in view of Klein, and further in view of U.S. Patent Application No. US2204/0095721 to Ellsworth, Jr. et al (hereinafter "Ellsworth").

Claim 8 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa in view of Klein, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,181,555 to Haley et al. (hereinafter "Haley").

Claim 18 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa in view of Klein, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,688,147 to Ono (hereinafter "Ono").

### Response to Objections

The drawings stand objected to. Applicant traverses this objection. However, in order to advance prosecution of this application, Applicant respectfully submits that

Figure 6 has been amended to show one or more evaporators 210 coupled to a pump 220, as suggested by the Examiner. The corresponding portion of the specification was also amended to reference the one or more evaporators 210. Applicant respectfully requests that the objection to the drawings be withdrawn.

Response to Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Office Action rejected claims 1-11, 14-20, and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over various combinations of Ishikawa and Klein, Garner, Ellsworth, Haley, and Ono. Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of these rejections because the combination of cited references fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claims.

**CLAIMS 1, 2, 4-7, 20, and 22-24**

Claim 1 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa in view of Klein. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over the combination of cited references because the combination does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 1 recites:

A notebook computer system, comprising:

    a first heat sink to passively dissipate heat from the notebook computer system;

    a sensor system to monitor a temperature of a plurality of notebook computer system components, wherein the components comprise a display circuitry and a central processing system (CPU);

    a second heat sink coupled to the first heat sink, wherein the second heat sink is enabled if the notebook computer system detects at least one of the components of the notebook computer system exceeds a predefined temperature threshold; and

**a plurality of evaporators** coupled to the components to remove heat from the components.

(Emphasis added).

In support of the rejection, the Office Action asserts that Ishikawa teaches one evaporator (31) and Klein teaches an evaporator or evaporator material (14). Hence, the combination of Ishikawa and Klein purportedly teaches a plurality of evaporators.

Like the previous Office Action, the current Office Action also correctly recognizes that Ishikawa does not teach or suggest a plurality of evaporators. Office

Action, September 20, 2006, p. 4. However, the current Office Action combines Ishikawa with Klein based on the mischaracterization of Klein as teaching an evaporator. Klein does not teach or suggest an evaporator. Klein merely teaches an aluminum plate (14) within the display area to dissipate heat from the display. Klein, col. 2, lines 28-31. This aluminum plate is not an evaporator because it is not used to evaporate any type of material. The aluminum plate merely conducts heat from the display. While Klein describes the aluminum sheet as potentially having different shapes, Klein does not state anywhere that the aluminum sheet might be an evaporator, as purported in the current Office Action. Therefore, the combination of Ishikawa and Klein teaches at most a single evaporator—the heat receiving head (31) of Ishikawa—because Klein does not teach an evaporator.

In contrast, claim 1 recites “a plurality of evaporators.” For the reasons stated above, Ishikawa and Klein, either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, the cited references do not teach or suggest a plurality of evaporators.

Moreover, even if the combination of cited references were to disclose all of the limitations of the claim, the Office Action does not provide a proper motivation to combine the references. As described above, Klein merely teaches a heat dissipation sheet (14) in the display. In comparison, Ishikawa teaches using radiator sheets (43a and 43b) to dissipate heat at the display. Given that Ishikawa already teaches using one or more sheets to dissipate heat at the display, there is no reason provided in the Office Action to provide an additional heat dissipation sheet—the aluminum sheet (14) of Klein—to the sheets (43a and 43b) already taught in Ishikawa. The proposed combination would simply be duplicative with no purported benefit to the system of Ishikawa. Therefore, the Office Action fails to establish a proper motivation to combine the teachings of Klein with the disclosure of Ishikawa.

Given that the cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 is patentable over the cited references. Moreover, the claim is patentable over the cited references because there is the Office Action fails to establish a motivation to combine the references. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

Given that claims 2-8 depend from independent claim 1, which is patentable over the cited references, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims 2-8 are also patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 2, 4-7, 20, and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

## CLAIMS 9-11 AND 14

Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishikawa in view of Klein, and further in view of Garner. Applicant respectfully submits that claim 9 is patentable over the combination of cited references because the combination does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. Claim 9 recites:

A method, comprising:

dissipating heat from a notebook computer system through a display of a notebook computer system;

monitoring a temperature of the notebook computer system components, wherein **the components comprise a display circuitry** and a central processing system (CPU); and

dissipating heat from the notebook computer system by using **a plurality of evaporators coupled to the components** to remove heat from the components, wherein the heat is transported via a working fluid, a pump coupled to the evaporators to transport the working fluid to a heat exchanger, and a fan to remove heat from the heat exchanger if the notebook computer system detects at least one of the components of the notebook computer system exceeds a predefined temperature threshold.

(Emphasis added).

Applicant respectfully submits the cited combination of prior art fails to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim. In particular, Ishikawa, Klein, and Garner, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest a plurality of evaporators coupled to components, including display circuitry.

Ishikawa merely teaches a radiator (32) coupled to the display. Ishikawa, Fig. 3. The radiator is not an evaporator, and Ishikawa does not teach coupling an evaporator to display circuitry. Similarly, Klein merely teaches an aluminum sheet (14) coupled to the display. Klein, col. 2, lines 28-31. The aluminum sheet is not an evaporator, and Klein does not teach an evaporator coupled to display circuitry.

Garner also fails to teach or suggest an evaporator coupled to display circuitry because Garner does not even teach display circuitry. This lack of teaching of display circuitry by Garner is understandable because Garner is generally directed to a server

rack/chassis assembly (46). Garner, Fig. 1; col. 5, lines 1-11. In such a system, the heat generating components of the servers are not directly coupled to a display device through a physical channel that might be appropriate for heat transfer. Rather, any display device (e.g., a CRT monitor) that might be connected to the server rack assembly would typically be connected by wires only, which would not facilitate dissipating heat from the components of the server to the display device. Hence, it appears to be reasonable that Garner would not teach or suggest an evaporator coupled to display circuitry. Therefore, Ishikawa, Klein, and Garner do not teach or suggest a plurality of evaporators coupled to display circuitry.

In contrast, claim 9 recites a plurality of evaporators coupled to components, including display circuitry. For the reasons stated above, Ishikawa, Klein, and Garner, either alone or in combination, fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim.

Moreover, even if Garner were to teach a plurality of evaporators, and even if Ishikawa or Klein were to teach a single evaporator coupled to display circuitry, the Office Action does not provide a proper motivation to combine the references. As explained above, Garner is directed to heat generating devices in servers within a rack, which are not coupled to a display device. Thus, there is no teaching in Garner that a plurality of evaporators might be used to dissipate heat through a display device. Furthermore, the construction of servers in a rack is substantially different from the construction of a notebook computer, at least in regard to the implementation of a display device coupled to the base of the notebook in a way that might facilitate heat transfer between the base and the display. Therefore, the Office Action fails to establish a proper motivation to combine the teachings of Garner with the disclosures of Ishikawa and Klein.

Given that the cited references fail to teach or suggest all of the limitations of the claim, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 9 is patentable over the cited references. Moreover, the claim is patentable over the cited references because there is the Office Action fails to establish a motivation to combine the references. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claim 9 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

Given that claims 10, 11, and 14 depend from independent claim 9, which is patentable over the cited references, Applicant respectfully submits that dependent claims

10, 11, and 14 are also patentable over the cited references. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejection of claims 10, 11, and 14 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn.

#### CLAIMS 15-20 and 22-24

Each of independent claims 15 and 20 includes a limitation which is similar to the limitations of claim 1 and 9. Given that the cited references fail to disclose at least the described limitations, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claims 15 and 20 are each patentable over the cited reference. Furthermore, each of independent claims 15 and 20 may be patentable over the cited reference for additional reasons. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the rejections of claims 15 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) be withdrawn. Additionally, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejection of dependent claims 16-19 and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) also be withdrawn for depending from allowable independent claims 15 and 20.

## CONCLUSION

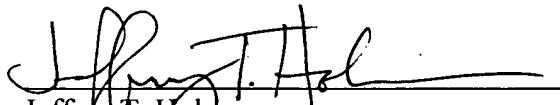
It is respectfully submitted that in view of the amendments and remarks set forth herein, the rejections and objections have been overcome. If the Examiner believes a telephone interview would expedite the prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to contact Jeffrey Holman at (408) 720-8300.

If there are any additional charges, please charge them to Deposit Account No. 02-2666.

Respectfully submitted,

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